

# Tuesday News



**Thank You  
4-H Volunteers for  
Your Continued  
Support**



**4-H** 

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY  
EXTENSION

Tuesday News – October 25, 2022

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## Features

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### 4-H Livestock News

Paul Kuber

This year the State Livestock Judging Contest was held June 25th at the Grant County Fairgrounds. The contest was the first Livestock Judging event not tied to the Washington State Fair. It was positioned earlier in the year to facilitate selection of teams that would represent Washington 4-H at the BIG-3 national contests. As a result of this shift, Washington 4-H will be represented at the North American Livestock Exposition (NAILE) in Louisville, KY, the American Royal in Kansas City, MO, and at the National Western Stock Show in Denver, CO in the same year – possibly the first time this has happened.

Teams that were selected to represent Washington from the senior 4-H division were the top three in that contest. The high team, Ritzville-Adams County had the first choice and elected to go to the National Western Stock Show; they will be competing in mid-January 2023. The reserve team from Asotin County elected to go to the American Royal, which is occurring in Kansas City this Sunday, October 16th. Lastly, our third-place team from Grant County will be competing November 15th at the National 4-H Contest, held in conjunction with the North American International Livestock Exposition in Louisville, KY. We wish our teams the best of luck as the National contests will be underway very soon. We look forward to hearing of their successes and experiences on the road!

Here are the teams that will represent Washington 4 -H:




The State Livestock Judging Contest would not have been possible without the following sponsors:

Cash Sponsors – Nutrien Ag Solutions, Country Store, Washington Cattle Feeders Association, Washington Cattlemen’s Association, Washington Pork Producers Association, and Harry Burcalow and Washington State 4-H Excellence Fund;

In-Kind and Goods Sponsors – Northwest Farm Credit Services, WSU – College of Agriculture, Human and Natural Resources Sciences (CAHNRS), and WSU Extension;

Livestock Supplied By – JR Ranch, Scott Wilson, Pure Country Pork Farms, Lori Bennett and 7W Livestock.

We thank all of our 2022 sponsors and are in the process of gearing up for 2023. If you know anyone that has interest in sponsoring Washington 4-H Livestock Judging, please share the following link. These funds will be used for the 2023 contest, as well as helping with travel for the teams selected to represent Washington State. Share this link <http://bitly.ws/spxe> or the attached PDF with information about supporting Washington 4-H Livestock activities. No gift or support is too small, and all contributions will be committed to supporting the next generation of livestock enthusiasts.



**WSU EXTENSION IS ELEVATING THE EXPOSURE OF WASHINGTON 4-H LIVESTOCK JUDGING TEAMS ON THE NATIONAL STAGE**


Items that are paramount to this annual event include:



- Statewide access for more participation in this educational event.
- A higher number of quality livestock for a better participant experience.
- Recognition of team members and volunteer coaches that give back to youth interested in the livestock community.
- Support for the top 3 teams offered a chance to represent Washington 4-H at a nationally sanctioned contest.

Areas that need sponsorship to facilitate the sustainability of this event, include but are not limited to:

- Travel for officials, volunteers, and livestock producers.
- Awards to recognize the youth participants and volunteer coaches.
- Travel for teams participating in the national learner engaged activities.

**Please consider supporting 4-H state livestock judging online at <http://bitly.ws/spxe> or scan the QR code.**



For more information on supporting WSU Extension 4-H Programs please contact Denise Echelbarger at [denise@wsu.edu](mailto:denise@wsu.edu) or 509-358-7915. [extension.wsu.edu/4h](http://extension.wsu.edu/4h)

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## State 4-H Ambassadors Present the 4-H Youth of the Month for September!

The Washington State 4-H Ambassadors recognize the 4-H Youth of the Month honoree for September, Bailey Anderson of Clallam County! The Ambassadors are proud to highlight 4-H youth monthly throughout the year!



### 4-H YOUTH OF THE MONTH



Washington State 4-H

**Bailey  
Anderson**

*Senior  
Clallam  
County*

#### PROJECTS:

**Beef and  
Dairy Cattle**

### **Bailey Anderson**



**Favorite Part About 4-H:** Bailey enjoys teaching others about agriculture and where their food comes from.

**Favorite Hobbies:** Bailey loves to ride horses, spend time with her animals, and craft.

**Favorite 4-H Memories:** She got the opportunity to empower a developmentally challenged young boy, who went on to win grand champion overall.

**Biggest 4-H Achievement:** Bailey is excited to go to the 4-H National Dairy Conference in Wisconsin.

**Favorite Food:** Her favorite food is homemade mac & cheese.

**Future Career:** Bailey aims to be an agricultural advocate.

**Favorite Dinosaur:** Stegosaurus because it's her little brother's favorite one to talk about, and the plates on its back looks like a crown.

**Favorite Vacation:** Bailey's favorite vacation was to Montana, when she got to see where her grandma grew up and attend the local county fair.

**Next 4-H Project:** While Bailey has graduated from being a 4-H member, she is excited to become a 4-H leader.



Do you wonder how honey lasts forever? Or how the moon was formed?  
Curious about what octopus ink is? Read on, cool cats!





***Dr. Universe: How does honey last forever? Gillian, 7, Illinois***

Dear Gillian,

Archaeologists exploring ancient Egyptian tombs sometimes find honey. It's thousands of years old, but you could still safely spread it on your toast! I talked to my friend **Brandon Hopkins**, professor in the WSU department of entomology, about why honey lasts so long. He told me honey is one of the only foods that never spoils. **Microbes** are a big reason other foods go bad. These living things are so small you need a microscope to see them. They include bacteria and fungi like mold. Just like you, they love a good meal.

Some microbes break down food. That changes the way it looks, smells and tastes. Microbes can make food look moldy, mushy or slimy. It will smell and taste gross. So, what's the difference between slimy, stinky food in the back of your fridge and ancient honey that's still yummy?

The main difference is that honey doesn't contain much water. Bees gather nectar from flowers to **make honey**. Nectar is very watery. In fact, it can be 70% water. Honey is about 18% water. Bees dry out the nectar by fanning their wings. This moves air over the nectar and causes water to evaporate.



"Bees can determine whether that nectar is ready to be called honey," Hopkins said. "When the moisture level is low enough, they put a thin layer of wax over each of the cells containing the honey. Then that honey is stable forever. If the moisture content isn't low enough, it doesn't stay stable forever. It can ferment and spoil."

Hopkins told me that bees use their tongues and antennas to taste the nectar. The taste tells them when the honey is ready. Then, they cover the honey with wax to store it for winter.

Like all living things, microbes need water to survive. If they try to live in honey, there simply isn't enough water to keep them alive.

Another thing that keeps away microbes is honey's pH. The **pH scale\_shows** if something is an acid like vinegar, a base like soap or in between like water. Honey is an acid. That makes it an unpleasant or deadly place for most microbes to live. Honey also contains a tiny amount of hydrogen peroxide. Some people keep bottles of hydrogen peroxide to clean small wounds or rinse their mouths. That's because it kills some microbes.

Bees have a special pouch in their digestive system called the **honey stomach**. Proteins in the honey stomach and saliva help turn watery nectar into thick honey. That process releases hydrogen peroxide. It stays in the honey and gives it a little extra microbe-busting oomph.

In fact, honey is so good at keeping microbes away that it's been used as medicine to treat wounds and prevent infections. Archaeologists have found ancient prescriptions for honey. They even found an of humans collecting honey. Hopkins says you may notice crystals in your honey. This is normal and doesn't mean the honey is bad. You can eat honey with crystals. Or you can gently warm the honey to melt the crystals and make it smooth again. Now, that's sweet!

Sincerely,  
Dr. Universe



***Dr. Universe: How was the moon formed? – Barbara, 10, Texas***

Dear Barbara,

Why do moon rocks taste better than Earth rocks? They're a little meteor! In all seriousness, your question is something humans wondered about for a long time. I talked to my friend **Michael Allen**, astronomy professor at WSU about how the moon formed. He told me we figured out the answer in 1972. That's shortly after **humans visited the moon** for the first time.



“The primary scientific goal of the Apollo moon landings was to determine the moon’s origin,” he said. “The astronauts collected moon rocks between 1969 and 1972. They thought the moon rocks were going to hold the answer to that question, and they were right!”

Once they got the moon rocks back to Earth, it was time to examine them. Scientists wanted to know how similar they were to Earth rocks. That would tell them if the moon formed at the same time and place as Earth.

When the solar system formed, objects closer to the sun were hotter than things farther away. They cooled differently and are made of different things.

So, scientists expected to be able to look at the composition of moon rocks and match them up with where they formed. If the moon formed with Earth, the moon should have an iron core, a rocky crust and some water—just like Earth. Its rocks would be identical to Earth’s rocks. If it formed far away and wandered into Earth’s orbit, the moon should be more like Mars or an asteroid.

“When they collected moon rocks, they discovered none of it was true,” Allen said. “They discovered no iron. They discovered lots of ordinary grey rock and zero water. That combination didn’t fit any of the expected origin places of the moon.”

So back in 1972, planetary scientists William Hartman and A.G.W. Cameron looked at this evidence. They came up with the collision-ejection theory.

It goes like this. Shortly after Earth formed 4.5 billion years ago, it was hot, liquid rock. That was a wild time in the solar system. There were lots of rock-like objects called planetesimals banging around and bashing into everything. Those collisions formed larger and larger objects—like planets.



One planetesimal smacked into Earth. Allen said it was a glancing blow. That means it skimmed across Earth like a pebble across water. The collision sent some of Earth’s liquid rock flying into space. It splashed out like a ring around the Earth.

Then, it began cooling and sticking together into the round shape the moon is today. It probably happened fast. The whole thing could have taken just a few orbits around Earth!

Allen told me that having a moon is rare. It also affects life on Earth. Having a moon slows down Earth's rotation. Without a moon, a day on Earth would be much shorter!

The next time you look at the moon, think about that random collision billions of years ago and the fearless astronauts who collected moon rocks so we could understand it.

Sincerely,  
Dr. Universe



***Dr. Universe: What is octopus ink? – Henry, 6, Maryland***

Dear Henry,

An octopus has three hearts and long arms with suction cups. It probably seems very different from you. But you have the main ingredients of octopus ink in your body, too!

I talked about octopus ink with my friend Gretchen Rollwagen-Bollens, associate professor in WSU's School of the Environment. She told me that ink isn't just an octopus thing. Most animals called cephalopods (sef-uh-luh-pods) make it. These include octopus, squid and cuttlefish.

Cephalopods including octopuses use color a lot. They have sacs of colored pigments all over their bodies. They use those sacs to change their body color. That helps them blend into their environment.

They also make and store a dark pigment in special ink sacs.

"Squid ink looks dark because it contains molecules of melanin, which is a pigment," Rollwagen-Bollens said. "It's the same pigment that you find in human skin. The more melanin skin cells contain, the darker they are."

There's also melanin in human hair and eyes. For octopuses, squid and cuttlefish, all that pigment usually makes their ink black. It can also look brown, grey, blue, or green.





The second ingredient of ink is also familiar: mucus. Yep, that mucus. The slimy texture of mucus affects how the ink squirts out.

An octopus will eject ink when threatened. But there's more than one way to do it. Sometimes they **release ink in a puff**. This ink has less mucus, so it spreads through the water quickly. The cloud of ink distracts enemies. Then, the octopus can escape.

Sometimes an octopus will squirt out **ink with more mucus**. That makes the ink thicker. It can look like long ropes. Some scientists think this ink looks like jellyfish tentacles. The octopus can hide behind the ink to escape.

Some octopuses, squids and cuttlefishes eject ink in thick spurts that look like their own body shapes. Then, they can dart away and leave the fake body behind to confuse their enemies. That fake-out is called a **pseudomorph**.



A few cephalopods go a step further. Their ink has a chemical that irritates an enemy's eyes. It can also make it hard for them to smell. One deep sea squid even makes ink that glows!

Rollwagen-Bollens told me that ink helps them survive.

"That individual who's able to use the ink to escape a predator one more time than some other guy will survive. Then they'll have babies with that same trait," she explained.

Releasing ink also helps other octopuses, squids or cuttlefish nearby. As the ink spreads through the water, it's an alarm signal. It tells the others to swim away to safer waters.

Ejecting ink must be a good strategy. Cephalopods have been cruising around the oceans for about 500 million years. That's a lot of ink!

Sincerely,  
Dr. Universe

P.S. To learn about a special (and adorable) squid that uses bacteria to light itself up, [check out this video](#). If you watch closely, you can see the itty-bitty squid spew out ink twice.



Know a kid with a science question?

Help them submit it for a chance to be featured in a future Q&A.

**Submit a question!**

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## Level 1 Shooting Sports Trainings Are Coming Up!

Ashley Hernandez-Hall



Hello, WSU 4-H Shooting Sports Volunteers and Families!

We are excited to let you know we have three Level 1 training opportunities coming up for volunteers interested in getting certified as Archery, Rifle, or Shotgun project leaders.

Please sign up via this link below:

[https://wsu.co1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV\\_29P4dO6sABV5sN0](https://wsu.co1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_29P4dO6sABV5sN0)

Here are the training options. Please let me know if you have any questions.

**Eligibility for attending includes:**

1. Be a fully enrolled 4-H volunteer in WA
2. Successful completion of the National 4-H Online Shooting Sports modules.  
The fee for the online course is **\$20.00**.

**Required Range Training Options**

**Spokane WA**

**Cost:** \$45 for one discipline, \$60 for two

**Date:** October 28th-30th, 2022

**Disciplines:** Archery and Shotgun or rifle (shotgun and rifle occur concurrently, so you need to pick one)

**Times:** October 28th, all disciplines 5:00pm – 8:00pm classroom training

October 29th, Rifle and Shotgun, 9:00am – 6:00pm (with 1-hour working lunch)

October 30th, Archery, 9:00am – 6:00pm (with 1-hour working lunch)

**Location:** 222 N. Havana St, Spokane, WA 99202

**Notes:** Lunch on 10/29 & 10/30 will be provided. Bring your own hearing and eye protection

**Silverdale WA**

**Cost:** \$0

**Date:** November 4th & 5th, 2022

**Discipline:** Archery only

**Times:** November 4th, 4:00pm – 7:00pm classroom training

November 5th, Archery 9:00am – 6:00pm (with 1-hour working lunch)

**Location:** 10315 Silverdale Way NW, Silverdale, WA 98383

**Notes:** Meals not provided, but training is in the Kitsap Mall which has a variety of options to choose from.

**Puyallup WA**

**Cost:** \$40

**Date:** November 18th & 19th, 2022

**Discipline:** Archery or Rifle only (both disciplines will occur concurrently, so you need to pick one)

**Times:** November 18th, both disciplines 4:00pm – 7:00pm classroom training

November 19th, Archery & Rifle, 9:00am – 6:00pm (with 1-hour working lunch)

**Location:** 2606 W Pioneer Ave, Puyallup, WA 98371

**Notes:** Dinner on 11/18 and lunch on 11/19 will be provided. If you are doing rifle, please bring eye protection.

Ashley Hall, Ph.D.  
she/her/hers ([why is this here?](#))  
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## “Prepare2Respond” – Mitigating Disease Risk through a Learner Engaged Approach

Paul Kuber



As the 2022 fair season ends, it is time to engage with fair management and their employees and volunteers, encouraging them to participate in “Prepare2Respond”, mitigating the risk of a serious disease outbreak at fairs and expositions. The summer of 2022 offered a glimpse of the impact that could potentially happen with High Pathogen Avian Influenza (HPAI). WSDA’s immediate call to action by limiting bird movement and asking fairs to keep domestic fowl off the grounds helped limit the potential impact. What happens when diseases first point of discovery is during the event? Are fairs and fair management ready to respond? When a fair is the first point of contact, prior planning and awareness could speed up the response and minimize the effect that the disease has on the fair or exhibition, the spread of the disease, and the impact, if zoonotic, to attendees and participants.

Prepare2Respond is a national offering that has been developed by experts in the field of biosecurity and animal management and has been peer reviewed for accuracy. This free training opportunity aims to:

- Protect the livestock show and exposition participants, staff and attendees;
- Public perceptions of the livestock industry; and the
- Economic stability of communities hosting fairs and expositions

Participants will be offered 3 learner engaged modules:

- Introductory

- Audience all who are interested in disease response or an understanding of biosecurity. Livestock event personnel and first responders would be the primary target audience
- Secondary audience would be anyone who has a need in understanding biosecurity and disease management spread.
- Livestock event Personnel
  - Primary audience anyone that helps execute the fair – managers, boards, superintendents, veterinarians, livestock and/or animal directors
  - Secondary audience would be exhibitors (youth and adult), volunteers, and anyone interested in career exploration
- First Responder/Emergency Response
  - Primary audience anyone that helps execute the fair – law enforcement, fire and rescue, and EMT
  - Secondary audience would be exhibitors (youth and adult), volunteers, and anyone interested in career exploration

Please share this website with your local fair management and staff including volunteers. Encourage them to act on this to prepare for disease mitigation through “Prepare2Respond”.

<https://prepare2respondprogram.org>

For more information, please contact Paul Kuber at [pskuber@wsu.edu](mailto:pskuber@wsu.edu).

You can also use this QR code for a factsheet on P2R and YQCA.



**Paul S. Kuber, Ph.D.**  
**Associate Professor**  
**State 4-H Agri-Science Specialist**  
**Northeast Region Livestock and Forage Specialist**  
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**222 N. Havana St. Spokane, WA 99202**  
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# Youth Livestock and Poultry Biosecurity Learning Modules Updated

Pam Watson, M.Ed., WSU Lewis County Extension  
4-H Youth Development Agent, WSU Faculty

By JOANNA CUMMINGS

Livestock and poultry are susceptible to infectious diseases and many of these diseases are zoonotic, meaning they can be transmitted to people. A few more well-known zoonotic diseases include ringworm, rabies, and soremouth. The most effective strategy for protecting farm animal health is to prevent or reduce the chances of introducing a disease into a herd or flock.

An online learning experience about livestock biosecurity was developed during a five-year livestock biosecurity grant project, directed by Animal and Veterinary Sciences Research Associate Professor Julie Smith. The result was the **Healthy Farms Healthy Agriculture (HFHA) Biosecurity Learning Module Series**. The learning modules are appropriate for students in grades 6 to 12, FFA and 4-H participants, college students studying animal science, and other agriculturally related youth groups.

The link for the learning modules, teaching guide, certificates of completion and more is <https://learn.healthyagriculture.org>.

The goal of the series is to create a new generation of biosecurity advocates. The first four modules help youth in agriculture discover biosecurity, the preventative measures that protect farm animals from the spread of infectious diseases. The last two prepare youth to communicate what they have learned with others. Topics for the six modules—plus a hands-on activity—include:

1. What is animal biosecurity – an introduction to biosecurity concepts.
2. Routes of infection and means of disease transmission.
3. Finding sources of disease transmission – students become biosecurity inspectors.
4. Farm biosecurity management plan – students learn how to develop a biosecurity plan.
5. Public speaking for biosecurity advocates I – students create a persuasive public presentation.
6. Public speaking for biosecurity advocates II – students learn how to deliver a persuasive speech.
7. A “SCRUB Kit” was also developed during the project, with hands on activities that complement the learning modules.

Updated learning modules were released in 2022, incorporating interactive elements and accessibility improvements.

Discovery learning is key to the design of the learning modules' interactive curriculum. Students are presented with questions or tasks to complete to which they might not know the answers. They are also given supplemental information that introduces biosecurity concepts and helps the students make logical decisions. A printable guide is available for instructors with additional ideas and activities, career suggestions, and sets of homework and quiz bank questions. There are three paths available for interacting with the biosecurity learning modules:

1. A self-guided experience for students where the modules are hosted at Wisc-Online through Wisconsin's Technical Colleges system.
2. Learn as part of a course – this option is for learners who are assigned one or more modules to complete on their own as a course requirement.
3. Learn with a leader – club and group leaders guiding learners through any of the modules.



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## **Rabbit Virus and Avian Influenza Updates From the State Veterinarian – WSDA**

Pam Watson, M.Ed. – 4-H Faculty, WSU Lewis County Extension

### **Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease**

The Washington State Department of Agriculture has provided an update on RHDV2. They have had two detections of the virus this year, both in single premises homes where all the rabbits perished (one in King County and one in Thurston County). The King County whole genomic sequencing indicated that it was the SW strain. The Thurston county case WGS results are pending. Individual infected sites are quarantined for 60 days. There are no detections in wild or feral domestic populations at this time in Washington State.

RHDV2 is now considered a stable endemic disease in the Western United States and there is a domestic vaccine now available for conditional use. More information on the virus, biosecurity recommendations, and the vaccine is available at:

<https://agr.wa.gov/departments/animals-livestock-and-pets/animal-health/animal-diseases/rabbit-disease>

Amber J Itle, VMD MS, Washington State Veterinarian, recommends all exhibitors vaccinate their rabbits.

### **New WSDA Self-reporting Health Status Survey for Your Flock**

The WSDA (Washington State Department of Agriculture) has a new way for people in surveillance zones to self-report the health status of their flocks. Current active zones are in Jefferson and Snohomish Counties! If you search on their map and you are located in an active surveillance zone, you'll have the opportunity to report on the health of your birds and request a consultation with a state vet on steps you can take to improve biosecurity in your flock. The searchable map can be found here:

**[Washington State Avian Influenza Outbreak Map \(arcgis.com\)](#)**

Self-reporting can help the WSDA and the poultry industry in WA State get back to normal earlier than 30 days in the affected zones. There are just a couple of questions for you to answer on the e-form and it should take you 5 minutes or less to fill out the survey. Thank you for participating and supporting our avian health efforts in Washington State.

### **Poultry and Fairs!**

Here are The WSDA is providing some new links and information specifically focused on fairs and education. They have also created some signage to support biosecurity and reporting efforts. For more information, click **[Fairs | Washington State Department of Agriculture](#)**.

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## **Washington State Veterinarian Releases Letter Addressing Avian Influenza and Fairs Recommendations**



STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The WSDA strongly recommends temporarily suspending poultry shows, exhibitions, or swap meets until **[30 days after the last detection of HPAI](#)** in the state. Commingling birds from many farms is extremely high-risk for disease transmission and has potential to create a superspreader event.

Read and download the complete letter **[HERE](#)**

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## **AVIAN INFLUENZA UPDATES**

### **Articles and Links**

### **All About Avian Influenza**

If you have poultry or know someone who does, please read through this material and use the links as needed. Currently, the surveillance areas are for 10

kilometers/about 6.2 miles and for 30 days from the point of origin, current information at <https://agr.wa.gov/departments/animals-livestock-and-pets/avian-health/avian-influenza/bird-flu-2022>, you can see when and where there are confirmed cases around the state. This first one is the updated WSDA website it has the daily update and a brand-new interactive quarantine area map. There is also a new map showing all of the positive locations in the U.S. As of May 17th, at 10 AM there are eight confirmed positive backyard flocks (small flocks), in eight different counties in the State of WA.

Fairs will make their own decisions but remember it is still early for most fairs to make a call on hosting poultry shows at county/community fairs and the surveillance is for 30 days. At this time, this is not a quarantine other than for the properties that have been depopulated.

Currently, migrations of wild waterfowl are the major mode/vector/fomite that is spreading Avian Influenza. However, attention to bio-security practices should be enhanced so that we (people) and our modes of transportation as well as other animals do not become fomites. There is MUCH more information below and many links to help answer your questions and a link to watch a recorded broadcast via YouTube with our WA State Veterinarian Dr. Amber Itle from 5/12/22.

**Pam Watson, WSU Lewis County Extension 4-H and Poultry**

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## **Avian Influenza in Washington State – What all bird owners should know and think about ...**

Avian Influenza is in Washington State and since birds use a flyway and don't stick to the freeways it should be considered everywhere.

Be extra careful during wild bird migration seasons (spring and fall) particularly wild waterfowl, to protect your flock from infectious diseases. Where possible keep birds inside or undercover and check coops, pens, and poultry houses regularly for areas that allow wild birds to perch, nest, or interact with domesticated fowl. Learn more about biosecurity at: [bit.ly/DefendtheFlock-Resources](https://bit.ly/DefendtheFlock-Resources) (available in several languages).

**Please report any unusual or high rates of illness or death in your flocks: WSDA Sick Bird Hotline at 1-800-606-3056.**

**For food safety questions, call WSDA Food Safety Program at 1-360-902-1876 Contact the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to report sick or dead wild birds [Report Wildlife Observations \(arcgis.com\)](https://arcgis.com)**



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## AVIAN INFLUENZA – HOW POULTRY OWNERS CAN PROTECT THEIR FLOCK

Below is a recording of a 2021 WSDA webinar on highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) and steps poultry owners can take to protect their birds from this disease. In this webinar you will learn:

- What HPAI is and signs to look for in your flock
- How the global conditions are similar to the 2014/2015 outbreak of HPAI that reached Washington
- What effective biosecurity means and practical steps you can take to protect your flock
- Where to find additional resources about biosecurity
- When and how to report bird health issues, including suspected avian influenza

You can [watch the avian influenza webinar on YouTube.](#)

**Pam Watson, M.Ed.**  
**WSU Lewis County Extension**  
**4-H Youth Development Agent, WSU Faculty**

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May 13, 2022 | Contact: [State](#) Veterinarian (360) 902-1878

**Quick Links to HPAI Information in Washington**  
**Dr. Amber Itle, Washington State Veterinarian**

Good morning! With an all-hands-on-deck response effort at WSDA to contain HPAI, I'm having trouble getting these emails out to you all in a timely way. Please regularly check these resources for up-to-date information. You can join our WSDA bird flu Facebook group, watch pre-recorded you tube videos, monitor our bird flu website and check our WSDA new release website for information about detections in new counties, as well as any guidance about shows and fairs. Please distribute widely. Don't hesitate to reach out if you have



questions or concerns. Responses may be delayed, but we will get back to you as soon as we can.

[Washington Bird Flu Updates 2022 | Facebook](#)

[WA State Veterinarian Bird Flu Q and A](#)

[WSDA News Releases–](#)

[2022 Washington Bird Flu Detections](#)

[2022 Confirmations of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in Commercial and Backyard Flocks](#)

[2022 Detections of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in Wild Birds](#)

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## COVID-19 RESOURCES

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### 4-H COVID-19 HEALTH AND SAFETY PROTOCOLS

**UPDATED MARCH 12, 2022**

Washington State University has adopted the Governor's updated mask policy which is effective March 12, 2022. This policy eliminates the general masking requirement in both indoor and outdoor situations, unless specifically required for a particular location for health reasons (such as clinics). Also eliminated is the general requirement for social distancing among vaccinated individuals. WSU has extended the relaxation of the masking and distancing requirements to those employees who have exemptions from the vaccine requirement (for religious or medical reasons) and have approved accommodations at their workplace.

**WSU Extension has therefore adopted the following:**

#### **Vaccination Requirements Continue**

The vaccine mandate for WSU employees and volunteers remains in place. WSU employees and volunteers must be fully vaccinated or have an approved exemption with an accommodation on file to engage in work with WSU Extension.

#### **Masking Policy Changes**

WSU Extension has adopted the Governor's mask policy effective March 12, 2022. This policy eliminates the general masking requirement in both indoor and outdoor situations, unless specifically required for a particular location such as health care settings and public transportation. This extends to individuals who have an approved accommodation based on a medical or religious exemption, who no longer are required to wear a mask as a condition of that accommodation.

#### **Social Distancing Changes**

WSU Extension applies the relaxation of social distancing requirements to those volunteers who are fully vaccinated or have an approved exemption with an accommodation (for religious or medical reasons) on file at their workplace or county office.

**PLEASE NOTE – individual offices and locations may continue to require masking and/or distancing at the office level for all office programs in light of local risks and conditions.**

## **GOVERNOR INSLEE'S VACCINATION PROCLAMATION**

**Announcement Revised September 7, 2021**

Governor Jay Inslee issued a health and safety proclamation on August 20, 2021, in response to a continued state of emergency that exists in all counties due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The health and safety proclamation, as ordered by the Governor, includes employees, contractors and volunteers engaged in activities with state agencies and in educational settings. **Therefore, WSU (including WSU Extension and the 4-H program) is required to comply with Governor Inslee's recent vaccination proclamation directives.**

With regard to volunteers, below are a series of references, deadlines and explanations that provide further details.

- **The Proclamation (21-14.1) can be found [HERE](#).**
- **Deadline:** All current WSU Volunteers are required to be fully vaccinated or exempted by October 18th. Volunteers who are not fully vaccinated or who do not have an approved exemption on file by October 18 will be put on inactive status. They will not be able to engage in any volunteer activities with WSU Extension until proof of full vaccination can be observed or until an exemption request has been reviewed.
- **Proof of vaccination:** Contact your local 4-H office for information on how to share proof of your vaccination status..
- **Exemption process:** The state-level exemption process (for religious or medical reasons) can be found at <https://extension.wsu.edu/volunteer-exemption/>

More information on WSU's Vaccination Policy is available on the web at <https://extension.wsu.edu/vaccination-policy/>.

Questions regarding WSU's Vaccination Policy can be directed via e-mail to [extension.vaccinepolicy@wsu.edu](mailto:extension.vaccinepolicy@wsu.edu)

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## **A Reminder: COVID-19 Resources Available from WSU Extension**

The WSU Extension COVID-19 Updates and Resources page is updated as new information becomes available. The Link to the page is [\*\*https://extension.wsu.edu/covid-19/\*\*](https://extension.wsu.edu/covid-19/)

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### **WASHINGTON STATE RESOURCE GUIDE FOR PARENTS AND CAREGIVERS: Caring for Your Family During COVID-19**

The Washington State Department of Children, Youth and Families has created a resource for parents during COVID-19. The WASHINGTON STATE RESOURCE GUIDE FOR PARENTS AND CAREGIVERS: Caring for Your Family During COVID-19 was developed to help parents and their families navigate the pandemic and the days to follow.

The publication is available at [\*\*https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/FS\\_0039.pdf\*\*](https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/FS_0039.pdf)

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